Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1802. [No. 612.

Sale by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union Streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whisky in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quarter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queens' Ware, and

ALSO

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Kerseys, Coatings, Halfthicks, Fearnaught, Blankets, Planes, Negro Cottons, Worsted and other Stockings,
Irish Linens, Calicoes, Threads, Chintzes, Bedticks, Oznaburgs, Sewing Silks, Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs, India Cottons, &c. &c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

November 19.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
November 19. Vendue-Master.

Now landing from the brig George, from Lisbon and for Sale by

R. T. HOOE, & Co.
3000 bushels of SALT,
Calcavello and dry Lisbon Wines, in quarter casks,
Lemons and Oranges, in boxes,
Onions, in boxes,
Almonds, in bales, and
a quantity of elegant
CARPETING & FOOT MATS.
Nov. 23. dtf

Just Received,

And for Sale at THOMAS PATTEN's Vendue Store, at the corner of King & Union Streets, a handsome assortment of

MAHOGANY FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF

3 large handsome Sideboards,
1 small do. do.
1 Scrutoire and Book Case,
1 large sett Dining Tables,
2 pair Card Tables,
2 ladies' Scrutoires,
2 Stand Tables,
1 Breakfast do.
8 Quarter do.
2 Wash Stands.

Nov. 18. d

Public Sale.

On Thursday next, at half past 10 o'Clock, A. M. will peremptorily be sold on Messrs. Hepburn & Dundas's wharf,

9 Hhds. 2 tierces and 34 bbls. of good SUGAR, at a credit of 60 and 90 days.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.
Nov. 29.

Public Sale.

In Pursuance of a Deed of Trust from Jessee Taylor, deceased, to the subscriber, made to secure a debt due to the Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, upon the Premises, on Saturday the 4th day of December next,

THE FOLLOWING

Valuable Property.

A LOT of Ground situated at the South West corner of King and Pitt-Streets, extending on Pitt-Street seventy feet, and thirty-three feet eight inches and an half on King Street; forty three feet of this lot on Pitt-Street has a depth of sixty nine feet eight and one half inches, and the remainder at the corner of King and Pitt-Streets has a depth of thirty three feet, eight inches and an half, including the House now occupied by Mr. Edmund Denny.

Terms of sale, one third of the purchase money in six months, one third in twelve months, and the residue in eighteen months.

LUDWELL LEE, Trustee.
Nov. 5. dds

THOMAS SIMMS,

Has received by the brigs Neptune and Active,

Fresh Oranges, by the box,
Do. Lemons, do.
Soft shelled Almonds, by the frail,
Filberts by the frail,
Sweet Oil by the bottle.

He has also for Sale,

Best Derry Mustard, by the bottle,
Dipt and mould Candles, by the box,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Olives, Anchovies and Capers, by the bottle,
English Walnuts,
Best Spanish Segars,
Raisins by the jar,
Coffee, by the bag,

Likewise, a quantity of best NEW-ENGLAND CHEESE, a general Assortment of GROCERIES, and a few hundred Bushels of excellent POTATOES.

Nov. 1. d

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of James Patton & James Dykes having expired—those indebted to said concern are requested to make payment and those having claims are desired to bring them forward for settlement.

JAMES PATTON,
JAMES DYKES.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber at the Warehouse which the above concern occupied,

10 Hhds of ALLUM,
of the first quality from 5 to 7 cwt. each.

☞ Wanted to purchase for cash, a few thusand bushels of WHEAT, and ninety shares of Columbia bank stock.

JAMES PATTON.
Nov. 22.

COAL FOR SALE.

James River Coal for sale at Adams's Wharf, apply to John Dunlap, or

SAMUEL CRAIG.
Nov. 23. 1aw

WM. GROVERMAN,

Offers his services to the public as a Broker & in the Commission line.

Notes and Checks discounted. Punctuality and secrecy may be relied on.

Nov. 25. 2awim

SAMUEL BISHOP

Has received a large supply of

Hot Pressed

AND OTHER

PLAYING CARDS,

of various qualities: which he offers by the quantity or retail, at very moderate prices.

Octoer 11. eo

For Freight or Charter,

The BRIGANTINE

EAGLE,

Burthen 176 tons, 10 months old, an excellent staunch vessels, completely equipped and sails fast.

For Sale on board said Brig,

2500 bushels Liverpool SALT, and a few chaldrons British Coals.—Apply to J. G. LADD, or to Captain Teny on board, at Prince street wharf.

Oct. 29. d

FOR CHARLESTON,

(To sail in a few days,)

The remarkably strong built SCHOONER

SPARROW,

G. COLEMAN, master. For Passage, apply to the Master on board, or MARSTELLER & YOUNG.

Nov. 22. d

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscribers having commenced business in the house lately occupied by Mr. George N. Lyles, on Fairfax street, in the town of Alexandria, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have for sale, DRY GOODS, JAPANED WARE and GROCERIES, and daily expect a complete assortment of CASTINGS, which they will dispose of at the most reduced prices for Cash, Flour or Tobacco.

THOMAS L. WASHINGTON & Co.

N. B. They will also transact business on commission, and take the liberty of acquainting those who may favour them with their confidence, that they will endeavour to merit the trust reposed in them, by a faithful attention to their interest.

Nov. 23. d

JANNEY & PATON,

Have just received by the sch'r Harmony, capt. Crabtree, from Porto Rico,

20 hhds. & 250 barrels first quality Muscovado Sugars,

Also, on Hand,

Molasses, in hhds.
Grenada and Jamaica Rum, in hhds. and barrels,
Catalonia Wine,
N. England Rum, in hhds. & barrels
Souchong Tea, of a superior quality,
Brown and Castile Soap,
Mould and dipt Candles,
Cogniac Brandy,
Fine and coarse Salt,
Men and women's Shoes,
Queens Ware in crates, assorted,

With a complete assortment of N. England and Russia CORDAGE; East-India and Russia Goods.

A L S O,

0 Hhds. Berbice Coffee,
40 do. 2d quality Sugar.

Oct. 30. d

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Have received and for Sale,

220 pieces Bandanna Handkercheifs,
50 do. Russia Sheeting,
20 bales Cotton,
40 barrels and 10 hhds. Muscovado Sugars,
50 boxes brown Soap,
50 do. Castile do.
50 do. Candles,
30 do. Chocolate,
2 hhds. Loaf Sugars,
7 hhds. Antigua Rum,
1 hhd. clean Flax,
1 ton Rhode-Island Cheese,
7 boxes Wool and Cotton Cards,
A few pipes and half pipes of Vidonia Wines, of superior quality,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial and Hyson skin Teas,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
206 do. Writing Paper,

A handsome assortment of Prints and Irish Linens—a large quantity of Bed-Cords and Plough Lines.

They have to RENT,

The WARE HOUSE lately occupied by Mr. John Janney, adjoining their Brick Store, and a comfortable Dwelling House on Prince street, lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Mathews. For particulars enquire as above.

October 15.

JAMES WILSON,

Has received, by the Industry, from London, an extensive Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which will be offered for Sale immediately, by the piece or package.

Also, by the above Vessel,

Seven pipes and 18 hhds. genuine old Port Wine, two years in bottles.

Nov. 1. d

BEEF.

A few barrels of good BEEF (lately acked) just received and for sale by

BENJAMIN SHREVE, jun.
October 14 d

R. & J. GRAY

Have lately received an Assortment of valuable BOOKS *in the different Branches of* LITERATURE *and* SCIENCE, *chiefly of the best London editions; & a number of them in elegant Binding, which added to their former stock, form altogether the best assortment of Books ever offered for sale in Alexandria. The following are a part of those lately received, and which are not contained in their Catalogue:*

The New American Practical Navigator, by Nathaniel Bowditch, Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, being an improvement of the second edition of Blunt's Practical Navigator, illustrated with a Chart of the Atlantic Ocean. Studies of Nature, by St. Pierre, 3 vols. 8vo. ornamented with copperplates and elegantly bound in calf and gilt. Darwin's Botanic Garden, 2 vols. 8vo. bound in calf and gilt. Works of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, 8 vols. 8vo. London edition. Elements of the Philosophy of the Mind and of Moral Philosophy, to which is prefixed a Compendium of Logic. By Thomas Belsham. Political Works of Thomas Collins, enriched with elegant engravings, to which is prefixed a life of the Author, by Dr. Johnston, bound in calf and gilt. Adventures of Telemachus, pocket edition, ornamented with plates, in calf and gilt. Pleasures of Imagination, by Dr. Akenside, to which is prefixed a critical essay on the poem, by Mrs. Barbauld, with elegant plates, bound in calf and gilt. Death of Abel, with beautiful plates, in calf and gilt. Plutarch's Lives, translated from the original Greek, with Notes critical and historical, and a new Life of Plutarch, by J. W. Langhorne, 6 vols. 12mo. A Selection of the Lives of Plutarch abridged, containing the most illustrious characters of antiquity, for the use of schools, by Wm. Mavor, L. L. D. Dryden's translation of the works of Virgil, 4 vols. 12mo. The Observer, being a collection of moral, literary and familiar essays, 4 vols. 12mo. The World, by Adam Fitz-adam, 4 vols. 12mo. An Enquiry into the Duties of the Female Sex, by Thomas Girborne, M. A. The Guardian, 2 vols. 12mo. The Looker-On, a periodical paper, by the Rev. Simeon Olive-Branch, 2 vols. 12mo. Gangaelli's Letters, 2 vols. 12mo. The Gleaner, a miscellaneous production, by Constantia, 3 vols. 12mo. The Idler, by the author of the Rambler, with additional essays, 2 vols. 12mo. The Adventures of Don Quixote, translated by Dr. Smollet, illustrated with copperplates, 4 vols. 12mo. Letters from a Father to his Son, by Dr. Aikin. The Traveller's Directory, or a Pocket Companion, shewing the course of the main road from Philadelphia to New-York, and from Philadelphia to Washington, with a description of the places through which it passes, and the intersection of the cross-roads, from actual survey. The works of Robert Burns complete, in 4 vols. Rural Tales, by Robert Bloomfield, author of the Farmer's Boy, to which is prefixed the Life of the author. Goldsmith's Experimental Philosophy, 2 vols. 8vo. Lectures on Select Subjects, by James Furguson. The Spectator, with sketches of the Life of the author, & explanatory Notes, 8 vols. 12mo. The Natural and Political History of Vermont, by Ira Allen, Esq. Major-General of the militia in the State of Vermont, illustrated with a beautiful coloured Map. 1 vol. Gordon's American Revolution, 3 vols. 8vo. Bacon's Abridgement of the Laws of England, 7 vols. 8vo. Gilbert's Law of Evidence, 2 vols. 8vo. bound in calf. Burn on Insurance. Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, 2 vols. 8vo.

Also, on hand, a large Assortment of

Walkden's best British Ink-Powder, for Records; Irish Quills, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Penknives; ladies' and gentlemen's Morocco Pocket Books; German Flutes, Violins, Violin Strings, Bows and Bridges; a complete assortment of Latin and English School-Books, folio and quarto family Bibles, school Bibles and Testaments; Account Books of every description, Slates and Slate Pencils, Ink Holders assorted, red and black Ink; Writing Paper of various qualities, and Almanacs for the year 1803, all of which will be sold at the usual retail prices, or at a liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again

BOOK-BINDING carried on as usual.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THOMAS PAINE.

To the citizens of the United States.

LETTER THE FIRTS.

AFTER an abſence of almoſt fifteen years, *I* am again returned to the country in whoſe dangers *I* bore MY ſhare, and to whoſe greatneſs *I* contributed MY part.

When *I* ſailed for Europe in the ſpring of 1787, it was MY intention to return to America the next year, and enjoy in retirement, the eſteem of MY friends and the repoſe I was entitled to. *I* had ſtood out the ſtorm of one revolution and had no wiſh to embark in another. But other ſcenes and circumſtances than thoſe of contemplated eaſe were allotted ME.—The French revolution was beginning to germinate when *I* arrived in France.—The principles of it were good, they were copied from America, and the men who conducted it were honeſt. But the fury of faction ſoon extinguiſhed the one, and ſent the other to the ſcaffold. Of thoſe who began that revolution *I* am almoſt the only ſurvivor, and that through a thouſand dangers. *I* owe this, not to the prayers of *prieſts*, not the piety of *hypocrites*, but to the continued protection of Providence. [Of Providence! ſays the blaſphemer.]

But while *I* beheld with pleaſure the dawn of liberty riſing in Europe, *I* ſaw, with regret the luſtre of it fading in America. In leſs than two years from the time of MY departure ſome diſtant ſymptoms painfully ſuggeſted the idea that the principles of the revolution were expiring on the ſoil that produced them. *I* received at that time, a letter from a female literary correſpondent, and in MY *anſwer* to her *I* expreſſed MY fears on that head in the following penſive *ſoliloquy*.

'You touch me on a very tender point 'when you ſay that my friends on your 'ſide the water cannot be reconciled to 'the idea of my abandoning America 'even for my native England. They 'are right. *I* had rather ſee my horſe 'Button eating the graſs of Bordentown 'or Moriſanea than ſee all the pomp and 'ſhow of Europe.

'A thouſand years hence, for *I* muſt 'indulge a few thoughts, perhaps in leſs, 'America may be what Europe now is. 'The innocence of her character, that 'won the hearts of all nations in her fa'vor, may ſound like a romance, and her 'inimitable virtue as if it had never been. 'The ruins of that liberty for which 'thouſands bled may juſt furniſh mate'rials for a village tale, or extort a ſigh 'from ruſtic ſenſibility; whilſt the faſh'ionable of that day, enveloped in diſſipa'tion, ſhall deride the principle and deny 'the fact.

'When we contemplate the fall of em'pires, and the extinction of the nations 'of the ancient world, we ſee but little 'more to excite our regret than the moul'dering ruins of pompous palaces, magni'ficent monuments, lofty pyramids and 'walls and towers of the moſt coſtly 'workmanſhip; but when the empire of 'America ſhall fall, the ſubject for con'templative ſorrow will be infinitely gre t 'er than crumbling braſs or marble can 'inſpire. It will not then be ſaid here 'ſtood a temple of vaſt antiquity, here 'roſe a babel of inviſible height, or 'there a palace of ſumptuous extrava'gance; but, here! ah painful thought! 'the nobleſt work of human wiſdom, the 'grandeſt ſcene of human glory, the fair 'cauſe of freedom ROSE and FELL. 'Read this, and then aſk if I forget A'merica.'

I now KNOW, from the information *I* obtain upon the ſpot that the impreſſions that diſtreſſed ME, for *I* was proud of America, were but too well founded.—She was turning her back on her own glory, and making haſty ſtrides in the retrograde path of obſlivion. But a ſpark from the altar of SEVENTY-SIX, unextinguiſhed and unextinguiſhable through that long night of error, is again lighting up, in every part of the union, the genuine flame of rational liberty.

As the French revolution advanced it fixed the attention of the world, and drew from the penſioned pen of Edmund Burke a furious attack. This brought ME once more on the public theatre of politics, and occaſioned the phamplet, RIGHTS OF MAN. It had the greateſt run of any work ever publiſhed in the Engliſh language. The number of copies circulated in England, Scotland and Ireland, beſides tranſlations into Foreign languges, were between four and five hundred thouſand.

The principles of that work were the ſame as thoſe of *Common Senſe*, and the effect would have been the ſame in England, as it has been in America, could the vote of the nation been quietly taken, or had equal opportunities of conſulting or acting exiſted. The only difference between the two works, was, that the one was adapted to the local circumſtances of England, and the other to thoſe of America. As to MYSELF, *I* acted in both caſes alike; *I* relinquiſhed to the people of England, as *I* had done to thoſe of America, all profits from the work.—MY reward exiſted in the ambition to do good, and in the independent happineſs of my own mind.

But a faction, acting in diſguiſe, was riſing in America, that had loſt ſight of firſt principles. They were beginning to contemplate government as a profitable monopoly, and the people as hereditary property. It is therefore no wonder that the *Rights of Man* was attacked by that faction, and its author continually abuſed. But let them go on, give them rope enough, and they will put an end to their own inſignificance, There is too much common ſenſe and independence in America, to be long the dupe of any faction foreign or domeſtic.

But, in the midſt of the freedom we enjoy, the licentiouſneſs of the papers called federal (and *I* know not why they are called ſo, for they are in their principles anti-federal and deſpotic) are a diſhonor to the character of the country, and an injury to the reputation and importance abroad. They repreſent the whole people of America as deſtitute of public principle and private manners. As to any injury they can do at home to thoſe whom they abuſe, or ſervice they can render to thoſe who employ them, it is to be ſet down to the account of noiſy nothingneſs. It is on themſelves the diſgrace recoils; for the reflection eaſily repreſents itſelf to every thinking mind, that *thoſe who abuſe liberty when they poſſeſs it, would abuſe power could they obtain it;* and therefore they may as well take as a general motto for all ſuch papers, WE AND OUR PATRONS, ARE NOT FIT TO BE TRUSTED WITH POWER.

There is in America, more than in any other country, a large body of people who attend quietly to their farms, or follow their ſeveral occupations, who pay no regard to the clamours of anonimous ſcribblers, who think for themſelves, and judge of government, not by the fury of newſpaper writers, but by the prudent frugality of its meaſures, and the encouragement it gives to the improvement and proſperity of the country, and who, acting on *their own* judgement [on whoſe judgment then, pray?] never come forward in an election, but on ſome great occaſion. When this body moves all the little barkings of ſcribbling and witleſs curs paſs for nothing. To ſay to this independent deſcription of men *you muſt turn out ſuch or ſuch perſons at the next election for they have taken off a great many taxes and leſſened the expences of government; they have diſmiſſed my ſon, or my brother, or myſelf, from a lucrative office in which there was nothing to do,* is to ſhew the cloven foot of faction, and preach the language of ill diſguiſed mortification. In every part of the union this faction is in the agonies of death, and in proportion as its fate approaches it gnaſhes its teeth, and ſtruggles. MY arrival has ſtruck it as with a hydrophobia; it is like the ſight of water to canine madneſs.

As this letter is intended to announce MY arrival to MY friends, and to MY enemies, if *I* have any, for *I* ought to have none in America, and as introductory to others that will occaſionally follow, *I* ſhall cloſe it by declaring the line of conduct *I* ſhall purſue.

I have no occaſion to aſk, and do not intend to accept, any place or office in the government. There is none it could give ME that would be any ways equal to the profits *I* could make as an author, for *I* have an eſtabliſhed fame in the literary world, could *I* reconcile it to MY principles to make money by politics or RELIGION, [Oh.] *I* muſt be in every thing what *I* ever have been, a diſintereſted volunteer. MY proper ſphere of action is on the common floor of citizenſhip, and to honeſt men *I* give MY hand and MY heart freely.

I have ſome manuſcript works to publiſh, of which *I* ſhall give proper notice; and ſome mechanical affairs to bring forward that will employ all MY leiſure time. *I* ſhall continue theſe letters as *I* ſee occaſion, and as to the low petty prints that chuſe to abuſe ME, they are welcome, *I* ſhall not deſcend to anſwer them. *I* have been too much accuſtomed to ſuch common ſtuff to take any notice of it. The government of England honored ME with a thouſand martyrdoms by burning ME in effigy in every town in that country, and their hirlings in America may do the ſame.

THOMAS PAINE.

City of Waſhington,
Nov. 22, 1802.

LETTER THE SECOND.

AS the affairs of the country to which *I* am returned are of more importance to the world, and to ME, than of that *I* have lately left (for it is through the new world the old muſt be regenerated if regenerated at all) *I* ſhall not take up the time of the reader with account of ſcenes that have paſſed in France, many of which are painful to remember and horrid to relate, but come at once to the circumſtance in which *I* find America on MY arrival.

Fourteen years & ſomething more have produced a change, at leaſt among a part of the people, and *I* aſk MYſelf what it is? *I* meet or hear of thouſands of MY former connections who are men of the ſame principles and friendſhips as when *I* left them. But a non deſcript race, and of equivocal generation, aſſuming the name of *Federaliſt*, a name that deſcribes no character of principle, good or bad, and may equally be applied to either, has ſince ſtarted up with the rapidity of a muſhroom, and like a muſhroom is withering in its rootleſs ſtalk. Are thoſe men *federaliſed* to ſupport the liberties of their country or to overturn them? To add to its fair fame or riot on its ſpoils? The name contains no defined idea. It is like John Adams's definition of a republic in his letter to Mr. Wythe of Virginia. *It, is* ſays he *an empire of laws and not of men.* But as laws may be bad as well as good, an empire of laws may be the beſt of all governments, or the worſt of all tyrannies. But John Adams is a man of paradoxical hereſies, and conſequently of a bewildered mind. He wrote a book entitled "*A defence of the American Conſtitutions,*" and the principles of it are an attack upon them. But the book is deſcended to the tomb of forgetfulneſs, and the beſt foretune that can attend its author, is quietly to follow its fate. John was not born for immortality. [Death is an eternal ſleep.] But to return to federaliſm.

In the hiſtory of parties and the names they aſſume, it often happens, that they finiſh by the direct contrary principles with which they profeſs to begin, and thus it has happened with federaliſm.

During the time of the old congreſs, and prior to the eſtabliſhment of the federal govenment, the continental belt was too looſely buckled. The ſeveral ſtates were united in name but not in fact, and that nominal union had neither centre nor circle. The laws of one ſtate frequently interfering with, and ſometimes oppoſed thoſe of another. Commerce between ſtate and ſtate was without protection, and confidence without a point to reſt on. The condition the country was then in, was aptly deſcribed by Palatiah Webſter when he ſaid, "*Thirteen ſtaves and ne'er a hoop will not make a barrel.*"

If then by federaliſt is to be underſtood one who was for cementing the union by a general government operating equally over all the ſtates in all matters that embraced the common intereſt, and to which the authority of the ſtates ſeverally was not adequate, for no one ſtate can make laws to bind another, if *I* ſay by a federaliſt is meant a perſon of this deſcription, (and this is the origin of the name) *I ought to ſtand the firſt on the liſt of federaliſts,* for the propoſition for eſtabliſhing a general government over the union came originally from ME in 1783, in a written memorial to chancellor Livingſton, then ſecretary for foreign affairs to congreſs, Robert Morris, miniſter of finance, and his aſſociate Governeur Morris, all of whom are now living, and WE had a dinner and conference at Robert Morris's on the ſubject. The occaſion was as follows.

Congreſs had propoſed a duty of five per cent. on imported articles, the money to be applied as a fund towards paying the intereſt of loans to be borrowed in Holland. The reſolve was ſent to the ſeveral ſtates to be enacted into a law. Rhode Iſland abſolutely refuſed. *I* was at the trouble of a journey to Rhode Iſland to reaſon with them on the ſubject. Some other of the ſtates enacted it with alterations, each one as it pleaſed. Virginia adopted it, and afterwards repealed it, and the affair came to nothing.

It was then viſible, at leaſt to ME, that either Congreſs muſt frame the laws neceſſary for the union, and ſend them to the ſeveral ſtates to be enregiſtered without any alteration, which would in itſelf appear like uſurpation on one part, and paſſive obedience on the other, or ſome method muſt be deviſed to accompliſh the ſame end by conſtitutional principles, and the propoſition *I* made in the memorial was, to add *a continental legiſlature to Congreſs, to be elected by the ſeveral ſtates.* The propoſition met the full appobration of the gentlemen to whom it was addreſſed, and the converſation turned on the manner of bringing it forward. G. Morris, in walking with ME after dinner wiſhed ME to throw out the idea in the newſpapers. *I* replied that *I* did not like to be always the propoſer of new things, that it would have too aſſuming an appearance; [how modeſt] and beſides *that I did not think the country was quite wrong enough to be put right.* *I* remember giving the ſame reaſon to Doctor Ruſh at Philadelphia, and to Gen. Gates, at whoſe quarters *I* ſpent a day on MY return from Rhode Iſland, and *I* ſuppoſe they will remember it, becauſe the obſervation ſeemed to ſtrike them.

But the embarraſſments encreaſing, as they neceſſarily muſt, from the want of a better cemented union, the ſtate of Virginia propoſed holding a commercial convention, and that convention, which was not ſufficiently numerous, propoſed that another convention with more extenſive and better defined powers, ſhould be held at Philadelphia, May 10, 1787.

When the plan of the federal government formed by this convention was propoſed, and ſubmitted to the conſideration of the ſeveral ſtates, it was ſtrongly objected to in each of them. But the objections were not on federal grounds, but on conſtitutional points. Many were ſhocked at the idea of placing, what is called executive power, in the hands of a ſingle individual. To them it had too much the form and appearance of a military government, or a deſpotic one. Others objected that the power given to a Preſident was too great, and in the hands of an ambitious deſigning man, it might grow into tyranny, as it did in England, under Oliver Cromwell, and as it has ſince done in France. A republic muſt not only be ſo in its principles, but in its forms. The executive parts of the federal government was made for a man, and thoſe who conſented againſt their judgments to place executive power in the hands of a ſingle individual, repoſed more on the ſuppoſed moderation of the perſon they had in view than on the wiſdom of the meaſure itſelf.

Two conſiderations however overcame all objections. The one was the abſolute neceſſity of a federal government. The other was the rational reflection, that as government in America is founded on the repreſentative ſyſtem, any error in the firſt eſſay could be reformed by the ſame quiet and rational proceſs by which the conſtitution was firſt formed; and that, either by the generation then living, or by thoſe who were to ſucceed. If ever America loſes ſight of this principle, ſhe will be no longer the *land of liberty.* The father will become the aſſaſſin of the rights of the ſon, and his deſcendants be a race of ſlaves.

As many thouſands who were minors are grown up to manhood ſince the name of *federaliſt* began, it became neceſſary, for their information, to go back and ſhew the origin of the name, which is now no longer what it originally was; but it is the more neceſſary to this, in order to bring forward, in the open face of day, the apoſtacy of thoſe who firſt called themſelves federaliſts.

To them it ſerved as a cloak for treaſon, a maſk for tyranny. Scarcely were they placed in the ſeat of power and office than federaliſm was to be deſtroyed, and the repreſentative ſyſtem of government, the pride and glory of America, and the palladium of her liberties, was to be overthrown and abeliſhed. The next generation was not to be free. The ſon was to bend his neck beneath the father's foot, and live deprived of his rights, under hereditary controul. [Arit again, Tom, prepare the ſon to wreak his ſword in his father's blood.] Among the men of this apoſtate deſcription is to be ranked the expreſident, *John Adams.* It has been the political career of this man to begin with hypocriſy, proceed with arrogance, and

finiſh in contempt. May ſuch be the fate of all ſuch characters.

I have had doubts of John Adams ever ſince the year 1776. In a converſation with ME at that time, concerning the pamphlet *Common Senſe*, he cenſured it becauſe it attacked the Engliſh form of government. John was for independence becauſe he expected to be made great by it; but it was not difficult to perceive, for the ſurlineſs of his temper makes him an aukward hypocrite, that his head was as full of kings, queens and knaves, as a pack of cards. But John has loſt deal; [at leaſt Tom holds the knaves.]

When a man has a concealed project in his brain that he wants to bring forward, and fears will not ſucceed, he often begins with it as phyſicians do by ſuſpected poiſon, try it firſt on an animal; if it agrees with the ſtomach of the animal, he makes further experiments, and this was the way that John took. His brain was teeming with projects to overturn the liberties of America, and the repreſentative ſyſtem of government, and he began by hinting it in little companies. The ſecretary of *John Jay*, an excellent painter and a poor politician, told ME, in the preſence of another American, *Daniel Parker*, that in a company where himſelf was preſent, John Adams talked of making the government hereditary, and that as Mr. Waſhington had no children, it ſhould be made hereditary in the family of Lund Waſhington. John had not impudence enough to propoſe himſelf in the firſt inſtance, as the old French Normandy Baron did, who offered to come over to be king of America, and if Congreſs did not accept his offer, that they would give thirty thouſand pounds for the generoſity of it; but John, like a mole was grubbing his way to it under ground. He knew that Lund Waſhington was unknown, for nobody had heard of him, and that as the preſident had no children to ſucceed him, the vice-preſident had, and if the treaſon had ſucceeded, and the hint with it, the goldſmith might be ſent for to take meaſure of the head of John or his ſon Q. for a golden wig. In this caſe the good people of Boſton might have had for a king the man they have rejected as a delegate. The repreſentative ſyſtem is fatal to ambition.

Knowing, as *I* do, the conſumate vanity of John Adams, and the ſhallowneſs of his judgment, *I* can eaſily picture to MYSELF, that when he arrived at the Federal City, he was ſtrutting in the pomp of his imagination, before the preſidential houſe, or in the audience hall, and exulting in the language of Nebuchadnezzar, "*Is not this great Babylon that I have built for the honor of my majeſty!*" But in that unfortunate hour, or ſoon after, John, like Nebuchadnezzar, was driven from among men and fled with the ſpeed of a poſt horſe.

Some of John Adams's loyal ſubjects, *I* ſee, have been to preſent him an addreſs on his birth-day; but the language they uſe is too tame for the occaſion. Birth-day addreſſes, like birth-day odes, ſhould not creep along like drops of dew down a cabbage leaf, but roll in a torrent of poetical metaphor. *I* will give them a ſpecimen for the next year. Here it is:

When an ant, in travelling over the globe, lifts up his foot and puts it again on the ground, it ſhakes the earth to its center! But when *YOU*, the mighty Ant of the eaſt was born, &c. &c. &c. and the center jumped upon the ſurface.

[Well done, grog.]

This, gentlemen, is the proper ſtyle of addreſs from *well bred* ants to the monarch of the ant-hill, and as *I* never take pay for preaching, *praying*, politics or poetry, *I* make you a preſent of it. Some people talk of impeaching John Adams, but *I* am for ſofter meaſures. *I* would keep him to make fun of. He will then anſwer one of the ends for which he was born, and he ought to be thankful *I* am arrived to take his part. *I* voted in earneſt to ſave the life of one unfortunate king, and *I* now vote in jeſt to ſave another. It is MY fate to be always playing with fools. [with the preſent adminiſtration!] But to return to federaliſm and apoſtacy.

The plan of the leaders of the faction was to overthrow the liberties of the new world, and place government on the corrupt ſyſtem of the old. They wanted to hold their power by a more laſting tenure than the choice of their conſtituents. It is impoſſible to account for their conduct and the meaſures they adopted on any other grounds. But to accompliſh that object a ſtanding army and a prodigal revenue muſt be raiſed; and to obtain theſe, pretences muſt be invented to decide.—Alarms of dangers that did not exiſt, even in imagination, but in the direct ſpirit of lying, were ſpread abroad. Apoſtacy ſtalked through the land in the garb of patriotiſm, and the torch of treaſon blinded for a while the flame of liberty. [And the *torch* of treaſon *blinded* for a while the *flame* of liberty!!!!]

For what purpoſe could an army of twenty-five thouſand men be wanted? A ſingle reflection might have taught the moſt credulous, that while the war raged between France and England neither could ſpare a man to invade America. For what purpoſe then could it be wanted? The caſe carries its own explanation, it was wanted for the purpoſe of deſtroying the repreſentative ſyſtem, for it could be employed for no other. Are theſe men federaliſts? If they are, they are federalized to deceive and deſtroy.

The rage againſt Dr. Logan's patriotic and voluntary miſſion to France was excited by the ſhame they felt at the detection of the falſe alarms they had circulated.—[On this there hangs a tale, which will in time be told.]

As to the oppoſition given by the remnant of the faction to the repeal of the taxes laid on during the former adminiſtration, it is eaſily accounted for. The repeal of thoſe taxes was a ſentence of condemnation on thoſe who laid them on, and in the oppoſition they gave to that repeal, they are to be conſidered in the light of criminals ſtanding on their defence, and the country has paſſed judgment upon them—[And Paine has come with a gullotine to be executioner.]

THOMAS PAINE.

City of Waſhington,
Nov. 19, 1802.

Alexandria Advertiſer.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1.

Several of our friends have deſired, that we ſhould republiſh the letters of Paine, for the purpoſe of letting the people know, what this boſom friend of Jefferſon has to ſay [ſee oppoſite page,] Whether he is diſpoſed to recant his errors, or whether he ſtill cheriſhes his inveterate hatred of religion and enmity againſt virtue and patriotiſm. But for this requeſt we ſhould have thought it neceſſary, either to treat with ſilent contempt, or to make an apology for giving a momentary exiſtence to ſuch attempts at low and vulgar wit, to ſuch childiſh weakneſs and vanity as is diſplayed in theſe letters. Paine boaſts that theſe important attempts of weakneſs and folly are to break the federal phalanx. If theſe are the only weapons by which the federaliſts are to be routed and the conſtitution attacked, we may yet enjoy many years ſecurity from the union and virtue of the former, and the wiſdom of the latter.

—

Captain Mallory, from Jamaica, informs that he put into the Havanna on the 2d inſt. and was requeſted by the American Conſul to make known, that the Havanna was that day declared open to American veſſels with *Lumber only*.

Norfolk pap.

—

We have nothing to do with Europe, the Jacobins often tell us. It is, no doubt, to illuſtrate this poſition, that they inſiſt on *importing our patriots*. We are indeed vaſtly obliged to Europe for lending us "organs of our public will," and we muſt confeſs a favor ſo great is accorded with the moſt genteel indifference imaginable. It does not appear, for inſtance, that Sir John Shore has ever boaſted of his generoſity in ſending over from India a Patrician ſans-culotte to raiſe a company for the French, and to be their captain with a green badge. Dear honey! he has ſold us paper for 4 dollars a ream that he bought for 3, and has kindly accepted a few thouſands for his fees. Nay, the good creature would have aſſigned, tranſferred and ſet over his whole ſtock of merit to our country, and have paſſed for a native citizen! How condeſcending to lower himſelf to the rank of a *Creole!* But in attempting to prove that he was born in the United States the Patrician failed of proving that he was born any where! Like Homer's, an obſcurity reſts over his biography. Addiſon has given celebrity to the unborn quack-doctor. Sir John Shore's man is called the *unborn* Patriot, the Patrician Paddy. As there ſeems to be ſomething unnatural in his birth, the ſoothſayers pretend there will be as much out of the courſe of nature in his death. Our tender feelings will not permit us to follow this pathetic ſubject any further. *Palladium.*

—

There is no gratitude in the Federal Editors. They deny that our rulers are the friends of virtue and liberty, merely becauſe the enemies of virtue and liberty are appointed to office. Now, I demand an anſwer to this plain queſtion, is there any ſurer way to gain over enemies than by rewards? We are ſure of our friends. The Federaliſts will, of courſe, ſupport government without office, but the Jacobins muſt be bribed to do their duty. They will not be honeſt unleſs they are paid for it. Why then do the men of virtue grumble becauſe the loaves and fiſhes are employed in the work of converting the ſeditious and knaviſh part of the ſociety? Thus religion makes ſome men right, education others, and bribery gains a large part of the baſe and venal who withſtand every other invitation. Thus we may expect to ſee harmony reſtored to ſocial intercourſe.

ibid.

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Extract of a letter received by a gentleman in New-York, dated London, 8th October 1802.

"The certainty that the French intend ſhortly to take poſſeſſion of New-Orleans, has cauſed a conſiderable depreſſion of American Funds in the European market.

—

RICHMOND.

Some weeks ago, a gentleman in this city was bit above the knee by a ſpider. This was about day break, when he was in bed. He felt a ſlight puncture like that of a pin; but did not pay attention to it. In a few minutes, he obſerved a pain ſhooting upwards from the ſpot, which preſently reached his ſpine, and gradually approached his heart. On turning up the bed clothes, he perceived the ſpider.—Fortunately, he ſent for a friend, who was acquainted with a cure for the poiſon. This was *Plantain leaf*. As an additional piece of good fortune, his friend knew were a quantity of it was growing. Some leaves were immediately got, and the juice bruiſed out of them. This was ſwallowed in mouthfuls. The progreſs of the poiſon was ſtopt; and finally a cure was effected. The gentleman ſaid that, but for this remedy, he did not think he could have ſurvived an hour longer. Some oil was alſo poured down his throat, but Plantain leaf had the entire credit of his recovery. He was dreadfully weakened, and it ſeems almoſt inconceivable how much the whole maſs of his blood had been corrupted by the bite of ſo ſmall an inſect. We had theſe particulars from the gentleman himſelf, who called at this office, on ſome buſineſs, a few days afterwards. Some years ago, a gentleman in this neighborhood was alſo bit above the knee, by one of thoſe venomous creatures, and was almoſt in danger of loſing his leg. It ought to be a general rule to kill all ſuch vermin, whenever they come within reach.

Recorder.

—

A Democrat lately, in attempting to read Preſident Jefferſon's *inaugural Speech* erroneouſly pronounced the prefatory words, '*an auger-hole Speech.*' The miſtake was not altogether inappoſite—there is certainly *boring* in it.

—

The Chronicle of Thurſday mentions, that Mr. W. Carlton, Printer, of Salem, has been arraigned before the Supreme Court, at Salem, for a libls on Timothy Pickering, Eſq. "We underſtand, ſays the Editor of the Salem Gazette, "the indictment is founded upon an inſinuation, that Mr. Pickering received money from Mr. Liſton the Britiſh Ambaſſador, as a "*gratuity*" for his endeavours in all his tranſactions to proſtrate neutral right at the mercy of every commander under the Britiſh." Mr. Carlton was recognized to appear at the Supreme Judicial Court in Ipſwich, at April term, to anſwer to the above indictment, himſelf in the ſum of 600 dollars, and Jonathan Hathorne, Eſq. and Mr. William Stearns, as his ſureties, in the ſum of 300 dollars each."

(Centinel)

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED,

Sloop Polly & Betſey, James, Turks Iſland

Schooner Betſey & Charlotte, Lammond, Baltimore

CLEARED,

Ship Tom,	Turner,	Amſterdam
Brig Enterprize,	Paſtorius,	Havre de Grace
Schooners Sally,	Dade,	Charleſton
Good Intent,	Searl,	Salem
John,	Tupman,	New York
Sally,	Jenckes,	Providence
Brig William,	Cook,	Liſbon

Public Sale.

On Friday next will poſitively be ſold at the Vendue Store,

60 Muſkets and Bayonets.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

December 1.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS and MEMBERS of the MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY againſt FIRE on BUILDINGS in the ſtate of Virginia, are hereby requeſted to attend their annual General Meeting, to be held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, on Monday the third of January next.

Thoſe who do not attend in perſon or by proxy, will be repreſented by the members of the ſtate legiſlature, repreſenting their reſpective counties or diſtricts.

W. F. AST,
Principal Agent M. A. S.
Richmond, Nov. 17th, 1802.

WITH great ſatisfaction I can inform the public at large and the members of this neceſſary, uſeful and philanthropic ſociety in particular, that it is in a flouriſhing ſituation; it increaſes rapidly. Since the firſt of January laſt it has augmented for upwards of fourteen hundred thouſand dollars; ſo that there are actually declared for, five millions four hundred and forty-five thouſand dollars in real property; for by inſuring houſes they become *real* property, which otherwiſe they are not.

The loſſes paid during this year amount to 1002 dollars, 25 cents; then when the loſs is divided among the aforeſaid ſum, each hundred dollars has only to contribute one and three quarter cents; and if the enormous loſs of one hundred thouſand dollars was to happen, which never has been the caſe yet, it will only be eleven ſhillings for each hundred dollars. Who would not contribute that to aid ſo many unfortunate fellow-citizens to rebuild their houſes? And the more ſo, when by that contribution, they inſure at the ſame time their own property.

As the inſurance increaſes ſo faſt we come daily nigher to that deſirable end of a General Inſurance; when as we have I believe upwards of four hundred thouſand houſes in this ſtate, the contribution if general would hardly be more than ten cents for each houſe per annum; when, for each houſe ten cents are contributed, it would in the ſtate raiſe a ſum from forty to fifty thouſand dollars, which will pay on an average for about one hundred houſes. It is well known that never ſo many burn every year; I believe they do not average thirty houſes per annum.

As the ſtate legiſlature meets on the 6th of next month, thoſe who wiſh to pay their premiums may have a good opportuniry to ſend their money to the Caſhier General, to whom the money muſt be paid and no body elſe.

W. F. AST.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS and MEMBERS of the MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY againſt FIRE on GOODS and FURNITURE in the ſtate of Virginia, are hereby requeſted to attend their annual General Meeting to be held at their General Office in the City of Richmond on Wedneſday the 12th of January next.

W. F. AST.
Principal Agent, M. I. C.
Richmond, Nov. 17, 1802. (Dec. 1.)
law4t

COTTOM & STEWART

Have juſt received a large and general aſſortment of

BOOKS

In the different branches of Literature.

Alſo,

ALMANACS

For 1803,

With a general aſſortment of

Dr. Church's Patent Medicines,

Which they offer wholeſale or retail to the public at very reduced prices.

LAND FOR SALE.

THAT well known Tract called WEST-POINT, situate in the lower end of King William County, and bounded by York, Mattapony and Pamunkey Rivers, containing nearly 3000 acres.

To be minute in delineating the many and great natural advantages attached to this land, would be superfluous, as strangers would view it before they purchase; & those who are acquainted with it, want no further information. It may not however be improper to say, that as to fertility of soil, benefit of navigation, and the advantage of fish, oysters and wild fowl, it is not exceeded by any tract of land in Virginia. This land will be disposed of by Public Sale, at West Point, on Wednesday, the first day of December next, in lots, of from three to four hundred acres, on the following terms, to wit: One third of the purchase money paid down, one third in eighteen months, and the balance in one year after the expiration of the said eighteen months; and the payments to be secured by bond and a deed of trust on the land, with interest from the day of sale.

A clear and indefeasible title will be made to the purchasers by the subscribers, who have authorized Mr. Patrick Hendren to attend the sale and make conveyances.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH,
Alexandria.
CHARLES CARTER,
Shirley.

Oct. 18 (Nov. 2) eods.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of a Decree of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for Alexandria County, will be exposed to sale for cash, on Saturday the 4th day of December next.

A Lot of Ground on the west side of Fairfax Street, and to the south of Franklin Street adjoining a Lot of Joshua Riddle on the South. This lot is twenty one feet in front, in depth, seventy three feet, and is subject to a ground rent of seventeen dollars and an half per annum.

Also, another Lot of Ground beginning on Fairfax Street 259 feet 10 inches south from Franklin Street, extending in front on Fairfax Street twenty feet, in depth 123 feet 5 inches; on the Lot is a small well finished DWELLING HOUSE. This Lot is subject to an annual rent of five shillings.

THOS. IRWIN,
JOHN DUNLAP,
PETER WISE, } *Comm'rs.*

November 2. eo13t

JOSIAH FAXON, & Co.

Very respectfully inform their friends and customers that they have received from Boston and New York, their fall assortment of

LADIES & GENTLEMENS'
Fashionable Shoes, & Slippers.

Mens large coarse Shoes, Boys, Misses and Childrens Shoes, of almost every description.

They have also the following goods on hand, VIZ:

4 Pipes first proof Geneva,
50 Barrels New-England Rum,
30 Do. Mackerel,
10 Do. Salmon,
10 Boxes Mould Candles,
20 Do. Dipt do.
3 Casks Claret Wine,
40 Barrels Boston Beef,
60 Kegs James River manufactured Tobacco,
1 Box gentlemen's fine Hats,
1 Hhd. Alum,
1 Box half pint Tumblers,
7 M. feet N. England Boards,
200 Bushels James River Coal, suitable for Smith's work,
Coarse and fine Salt,
Nova-Scotia Grindstones,
A few barrels of Apples,
Rhode-Island Lime, &c. &c.

Nov. 26. eo4w

FOR SALE,

THE LOT with the HOUSE thereon, at the south-east corner of Cameron and Alfred Streets late the Property of Thomas Richards.—Also, several vacant LOTS adjoining thereto on Alfred Street, between Cameron and King Streets. The House is pleasantly situated and in good order for the Accommodation of a Family.—If not sold before the 1st of November, it will then be rented.

WILLIAM CRAIK.

Sept. 30. 2aw

Just received,
A few boxes fresh LEMONS, LIMES and sweet ORANGES.
ALSO,
Filberts, English Walnuts and Almonds, of an excellent quality.
JOSEPH DYSON.

CARVING, GILDING, and VARNISHING.

Mrs. RACHEL ATKINS,
(From Philadelphia)

In Prince-Street, between Fairfax and Water-Streets, next door to Dr. Dick's in the house lately occupied by GROVE WRIGHT:

Respectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria that she intends residing here for a few months, and will be happy in executing any orders in the above brranches of business. She regilds and varnishes old frames so as to make them appear like new—and likewise varnishes them with a particular kind of varnish that will bear washing,

She has on hand,
A large and elegant assortment of
Prints, Looking-Glasses, & GIRANDOLES.

of every description, which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash.

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended.

Nov. 15. eo

A Wharf, Warehouses & Dwelling Houses.
TO RENT,

For one or a term of years, that Wharf with all the Warehouses thereon, situated on the corner of Princess and Union Streets, now in the occupation of Mr. Kenneth Mathison, of which possession may be had the first day of January next.

That two story brick Dwelling House situated opposite the above property, to which there is a pretty large garden, possession of which may be had the first day of next month.

Also, that two story framed Dwelling House, near the corner of Princess and Water-Streets, lately occupied by Mr. John M'Iver—of this, immediate possession may be had.

HEPBURN & DUNDAS,

Who want to purchase or hire two or three good plantation NEGROES.

Nov. 16. eo12t

Ladies fancy SHOES.

S. CLARK respectfully informs the Ladies of Alexandria, that he has just received a beautiful variety of

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
KID SLIPPERS,

Ladies' and Misses' black Morocco, and and a general Assortment of Misses' and children's leather and Morocco Shoes, Pumps and Slippers, which he offers for Sale, at his Store near the corner of King & Royal streets, adjoining Peter Sheron's Store and directly opposite the Eagle Tavern.

Also, for Cash or barter for Flour, at said Store.

30 barrels No. 1, Cargo Beef, of superior quality, Boston packed,
30 half bbls. excellent mess do. for family use, do.
20 bbls. best Bay Mackerel,
20 boxes handsome mould Candles, and a number of very neat Trunks, on reasonable terms.

Nov. 29. eo3t

ADVERTISEMENT.

MY Son HENRY MOORE & myself had agreed, before he left this, that I should keep up the BROKER'S BUSINESS he had been engaged in, during his residence in Kentucky, and be particularly attentive to LAND TRANSACTIONS, which might produce me some profit here, and be of service to him there. As he has made a settlement in that country, I take this method of informing the public, that I will undertake to buy and sell LANDS, and negociate in any other way for them, and that I will also attend to any other business commonly done in the Line of a Broker.

I am empowered to sell several valuable Lots in different parts of the Town of Alexandria; some well situated for business; one adjoining the Bank, 24 feet front on the north side of Cameron street, and 123 feet five inches deep. This Lot will either be sold for Cash or exchanged for Lands adjoining the town.

CLEON MOORE.

Nov. 26. eotf

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

Just received from LISBON, and for SALE by
THOMAS SIMMS,

A few boxes of PORTUGAL ONIONS, of the most extraordinay size and kind that has been seen here. People may be supplied with them by the box, or by the dozen for seed. This being a fine time for setting them, it is an object to procure them immediately.

He has also for Sale, at his store,
English Cheese, Cramberries,
Best Codfish in boxes,
Excellent Firkin Butter, for shipping or family use.

Also to Rent,
That large and commodious
FRAME-HOUSE,

In Queen street, next to Mr. Andrew Fleming's, very convenient for a private family; and also, the House and Bakehouse opposite to the same. Possession may be had immediately.

Likewise, a new HOUSE in Cameron street, close to the Market-House, and a convenient House for a small family. Possession may be had early in next month.

Nov. 25. d

POCKET-BOOKS.

COTTOM & STEWART,

Have just received a handsome assortment of

Ladies Pocket-Books & Thread Cases, Gentlemen's Pocket-Books and Ass skin Tablets

WILLIAM OXLEY,

Has imported in the CATHERINE, BRUTUS *and* FELICITY *from Liverpool, and* INDUSTRY *from London, a large and general Assortment of*

FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Superfine, fines and all qualities and colours 6 qrs. & 7 qrs. Cloths, Plaines, Cassimeres, Kerseys, Coatings, Friezes, Kendal Cottons, Half Thicks, white Serges, spotted Swanskins, Welsh Plains, Swansdowns, Toilanets, Rose Blankets, striped Blanketing, Bearskins, Fearnaught, Woolen, Worsted, Cotton & silk Hosiery; scarlet Cloaks; Calicoes, Muslins & Muslin Handkerchiefs; fancy Cords, Fustians, Jeans, Dimities, Bed Ticking, Durants, Calimancoes, Wildbores, Bombazetts, Bombazeens, Camblets, Laces & Edgings; Silk Handkerchiefs, fashionable Straw & Chip Hats, Gimps, white and coloured Threads, &c. &c.

A L S O,
An Assortment of
Hardware and Cutlery.

Nov. 2. d6reo3w

Valuable Property for Sale,

At the little Falls of Potomack,

About three miles from George-Town and the City of Washington, and ten from Alexandria.

172 acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling house and sundry other improvements, several stone quarries and fish stands, and two vacant mill seats.

Two undivided third parts of 7 acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French burr mill stones and every necessar, complete, for manufacturing flour to the best advantage, and with as little manual labor as possible; a brewery and distillery, a granar, a miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.

Two undivided third parts of 200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres and 172 acres abovementioned, upon which here are several stone quarries and fish stands.

The purchaser of the above property, will have an assignment of a lease for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 years to come from the first day of September next.

The stone on the above lands is equal in goodness to any, and superior to most foundation stone on the river—vessels of any burthen that can go to George-Town, can go up to the mill and stone quarries.

Any person or persons, who may incline to purchase, will of course view the premises, therefore it is not thought necessary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest, at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,
Alexandria

MRS. WILSON

Respectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria, and others, that she has taken the house adjoining to Col. Gilpin's, on King street, where she will take a few gentlemen as boarders, by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms.

Nov. 22. eow3

Potomac Brewery.

BILLINGTON & CRUSE,

Have commenced Brewing, and have now ready for Sale,

Table Beer, at 4 dols. per barrel,
Draught Beer 6 do. do.

And in a few days will have fine pale Ale for private families, at 7 dollars per barrel, and a steady supply through the season.

Yeast every day.

N. B. Grains for sale on Tuesdays and Fridays.

We want to purchase a good
DRAY HORSE.

Nov. 16. eo1m

Just Received,

And for sale by the Subscriber, at his store corner of Prince and Union streets,

15 Pipes Madeira Wine,
10 do. 4th proof Brandy,
5 do. New-England Rum,
2 do. Holland Gin,
3 Quarter casks Catalonia red Wine,
3 Kegs Anniseed Cordial,
14 Boxes dipt Candles,
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
Coffee and Pepper in bags,
Hyson skin and Souchong Tea,
Jamaica Rum and Malaga Wine,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Leiper's Snuff in half barrels and kegs,
Men's coarse and fine Shoes,
Womens' Morocco and fancy kid do.

And eight Bales of INDIA GOODS, consisting of Mamoodies, Emerties, Guzziuahs, Mohanas, Gungies, Checks and Calicoes, and a few pieces China and Lunge Handkercheifs, and Ravens Duck. A large quantity of RED SOAL-LEATHER, and a few barrels Tanner's best brown OIL.

BENJ. SHREVE, jun.

Oct. 21. eo

Notice is hereby given,

That at 3 o'Clock in the afternoon, on Monday the 6th day of December next, at the Court-House of the town of Alexandria, agreeably to notification of the Supervisor of the District of Virginia will be disposed of at Public Sale,

SO MUCH OF THE
Lands, Lots, and Houses,

In the town of Alexandria for which no tax has been received as will satisfy the direct tax of the United States assessed and due thereon with costs, unless discharged previous to said time, for which purpose apply to Mr. Lewis Summers, or

CHARLES PAGE.

Nov. 23. 1aw3t

FOR SALE,

On Wednesday the 15th day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Leeton, in Fairfax County two miles from the town of Centerville,

SOME
Valuable Negroes,

To discharge the debts due from the estate of George R. L. Turberville, deceased, that are at this time made known to the Administrator. Six months credit will be allowed the purchasers on their giving bond with approved security, or three per cent will be allowed to those purchasers who choose to pay ready money.

GARVIN CORBIN TURBERVILLE,
Administrato

Nov. 16. d6t eods

The Subscriber has received,
12,000lb. Green Coffee, entitled to drawback, and
18 bales of Cotton, which he will sell low.

He has also for Sale,
Molasses of the first quality, and
A few hhds. of Sugar.

ROBERT YOUNG.

October 13. eo

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER intending shortly to embark for Europe, hereby gives Notice, that he has appointed Anthony Crease and John M'Iver his Attornies, and that they are duly authorized to transact his business in his absence.

RICHARD VEITCH.

Nov. 12. 1aw

FOR SALE,
2500 bushels of ST. UBES
SALT.
Apply to
J. W. & S. LEONARD & Co.

Nov. 27. eo3t

☞ Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.